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The Bulletin
of the
Associate Alumnae of
Barnard College

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Every alumna who attended the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of our Alma Mater was filled with pride in the accomplishment of the past, and kindled with enthusiasm by the possibilities of the future. As we heard the undergraduates sing "Fair Barnard", as we watched the Greek Games, beautiful in conception and beautiful in execution, as we listened to the tributes paid to the work accomplished by our fellow alumnae, we realized as never before the wondrous growth of Barnard not merely in numbers, but also in strength and in breadth.

We wish that we could pass on to those alumnae unable to be present, something of the spirit of that proud day.

THE COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES

The Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of New York, opened the Exercises with prayer, as soon as the Academic Procession had marched in. Then Dean Gildersleeve extended a greeting to the alumnae and to the many guests who had come to the celebration:

On behalf of Barnard College, I greet you with a cordial welcome to this, our Quarter Century Celebration. We are deeply grateful for the presence of the representatives of our sister colleges and of the other distinguished guests who have come to signify their interest and good will. The College thanks them all.

We had originally planned this ceremony for last autumn, but shortly before the date chosen there fell upon the world the terrible calamity of the Great War. Filled with horror and with sorrow, we had no heart for rejoicing, and we postponed these commemorative exercises.

But as our minds have gradually become somewhat adjusted to the European situation, we have felt that this year should not pass over Barnard without some mark of its significance, and we have also realized that in this time of physical horror and moral calamity abroad, there was all the more need that we in America should emphasize in every possible way the value of the spiritual side of life, of education, and of all good things of the mind and of the soul.

We are met, therefore, to commemorate the completion of Barnard's first quarter century of service to the community; to look back to those early days when, in the face of difficulties and discouragement, a group of courageous, far-sighted and public-spirited men and women founded a college for the girls of New York; and to look forward, with renewed inspiration, to a future of still greater usefulness to the City and to the Nation.

President Butler then briefly outlined the history of the College.*

The preoccupations of the world's war and our participating distress in it have postponed this celebration somewhat beyond the appointed time. The significant fact is, however, that we have come to one of those conventional periods in the history of an institution when we are disposed to stop, to look and to listen, with a view to reminding ourselves of the nature of that which we are doing, and in order to comprehend more fully its why and its wherefore. The dusty routine of the day's academic work easily obscures the clear sky of principle and policy from which our College draws both its light and its warmth. Every quarter century or so we must try to shake ourselves free of the daily routine in order to take a look into that clear sky.

Twenty-five years is a considerable period in the life of a woman; indeed it is sometimes alleged that no cautious woman will ever avow that she has lived so long. But in the life of a woman's college twenty-five years is not likely to count as a long period unless all signs of the time about us fail. The

*The full address by President Butler is reprinted in the *Columbia University Quarterly*, June, 1915, XVII, No. 3.

woman's college has some time since taken its easy and well-fitting place in our educational and social life. The difficulties that once impeded its course have either been surmounted or they have disappeared of their own weightlessness. The insoluble problems that were once confronted by it have either been solved, despite their insolubility, or they have shown themselves not to be problems but prejudices. In fact, one cannot help wondering why so much fuss was made some forty, or thirty, or twenty-five years ago in this and other communities about providing suitable instruction of collegiate grade for women. Some intellectual acumen and no inconsiderable moral earnestness were engaged in debating this question at the time when Barnard College was founded. Not many years have passed, but one who reads the controversial pamphlets and addresses of that period will find difficulty in escaping the feeling that they deal with something as remote from the interests of today as do the issues of the war of the Spanish Succession.

Faced by facts and feelings such as these, we must ask ourselves what it is that has happened. Have some of the old arguments for the college education of women so greatly gained in force, and have some of the old arguments against the college education of women so largely lost in effectiveness, that the former have completely conquered the latter in our mind? Has a generation's experience removed the hesitations, the doubts and the opposition that were founded on those admirable and much loved prejudices to which we give the high name of principles when we wish to offer them as an excuse for not doing something? Probably these questions are not yet ripe for full and satisfactory answer. Probably, too, when they are ripe for answer the answer will come not so much from the historian as from the student of human nature who best understands all its many bendings and twistings and intertwining of reflective thought and emotional influence.

For us, the plain fact is that Barnard College has justified itself and that it has sustained the hopes and prayers of those who founded and have nourished it through a quarter century of time. It has taken its appointed and worthy place in Colum-

bia University, and there has been no time when it has not given to the University loyal and effective cooperation and support. As one of the University's younger children—if the rapidly disappearing difference of sex would only disappear a bit more rapidly I might almost call it the Benjamin of our family—Barnard College has been an object of particular solicitude and concern to us all. The whole University has been constantly proud of its steadfast adherence to sound standards and to good principles, and the whole University has shared in the repute which Barnard College has won by reason of the quality and the spirit of those women who have gone out from under its influence fortified and made ready for new and larger responsibility.

Perhaps none but the incurably contentious will now stop to discuss the relative merits and advantages of the three types of institution which exist in America to offer college instruction to women. The college in which co-education is accompanied by co-instruction is the prevailing type, particularly in those parts of the country that lie to the west of the original thirteen states. The separate college in which avoidance of co-instruction carries with it of necessity the avoidance of co-education, has many and splendid representatives throughout the nation. The university college for women, in which co-instruction is avoided and co-education secured, is the less frequent type; and of this type Barnard College is a conspicuous example. The atmosphere in which the student of Barnard College lives and works is one distinctive of co-education of the sexes. Not only are the educational opportunities and influences offered here to women equal to those offered to men, but they are the same. The conditions of residence and of instruction are separate for college students of the two sexes and this is a distinctive feature of Barnard College; but the hundred and one subtle influences and opportunities of education that accompany but do not depend upon conditions of either residence or instruction, are the same and common to those college students who are women as well as to those college students who are men. As between these three types of institution we are not called upon to choose. The choice was made for us a quarter century ago, partly by the conditions

that exist in the city of New York, and partly as the result of the cogent and persuasive argument of Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, who has been through all these years a trustee of Barnard College. . . .

In 1879 President Barnard in his Annual Report to the Trustees of Columbia College presented an elaborate and cogent argument in favor not only of the higher education of women, but of their admission to Columbia College on equal terms with men. He returned to the attack in his Annual Report for 1880, and again in his Annual Report for 1881. In the following year, however, an official obstacle was encountered. The Trustees of Columbia College, not sharing President Barnard's views and not wishing to be quite so publicly identified with them, referred his Annual Report for 1882 to a special committee for revision. . . .

In the following year, 1883, the matter of providing college instruction for women was presented formally to the Trustees of Columbia College by a petition asking that consideration be given to "how best to extend with as little delay as possible, to such properly qualified women as may desire it, the many and great benefits of education in Columbia College by admitting them to lectures and examinations." To this petition were attached the signatures of between fourteen and fifteen hundred persons. They represented nearly every class in New York society and included members of the learned professions as well as bankers, merchants, school teachers, officers of the Army and Navy, and men in public life. The petition was described by the Committee to which it was referred as remarkable, not only for the large number of the signers and their eminence and respectability, but also—and here we can see a slight twinkle in the eye of the reverend writer of the report—"for the very wide diversity which is known to exist in their views on the subject of the education of women, and the variety and comparative amount of their information on the subject of pedagogics." . . .

After discussing at some length the whole question of co-education, which term was then used so as to include and to connote co-instruction, the Committee recommended that on

practical and financial grounds women be not admitted to Columbia College. They added that, in order to attest their interest in the subject brought before them by the petitioners and their sympathy with those who desired improvement in the prevailing methods of female education, they recommended that action be taken to draw up and announce a course of study which duly qualified women might pursue and then, under suitable regulations, present themselves to the Faculty of Columbia College for examination. Those women who sustained such examination, should receive a suitable testimonial or diploma attesting their success.

These recommendations were further elaborated and were then adopted by the Trustees of Columbia College on June 4, 1883. Out of this action grew the so-called Collegiate Course for Women which came into existence in the autumn of the year 1883. The essential characteristics of the plan were that Columbia College provided examinations for women but required that preparation to pass those examinations should be made elsewhere. A prophet of very moderate excellence and of slight experience might well have predicted that this scheme would fail. The women students desired instruction, not examination. They preferred the traditional meat to the proverbial stone. So it came about that after an experience of five inconspicuous years, the Trustees of Columbia College decided to discontinue the Collegiate Course for Women and to approve the establishment of an associate but separate school under the name of Barnard College, in which instruction was to be given by the professors in Columbia College under certain regulations and restrictions. With this action Barnard College was started on its way with the approval and the blessing of the University, of which it was soon to become a part. . . .

Myths develop and accumulate so rapidly even in the history of modern education, that it is well here and now to make it plain that there never was any antagonism to Barnard College on the part of Columbia College. This fact was testified to specifically and eloquently by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Chairman of the Trustees of Barnard College, before an important meeting of trustees and associate members of the Col-

lege that was held on November 21, 1890. The purpose of this meeting was to receive the report of the work of the first year of the College and to inaugurate a movement for the accumulation of a reasonable endowment. At that time Mr. Brooks said: "We owe this successful beginning which has been made, in the first place, to that essential feature of Barnard College's existence, its connection with Columbia College. It had not to make a standard of its own or to raise the question as to what was its aim. The aim and the standard were Columbia's. . . . To allow Barnard College to suffer or to languish would now mean the maiming of Columbia College, which, to the pride and glory of New York, is at the present time taking so many forward steps. It would be the first failure of the College in its history of more than a century. We gladly believe that the bond between the two Colleges is so strong that the parent, old and yet young with new energy, would sadly feel the loss of this, its youngest and most promising and attractive child."

The movement inaugurated on that day is still going on. It is of special interest to read now the report submitted at that early meeting by Miss Ella Weed, a noble and unselfish woman who put her very heart's blood into the task of organizing and building up Barnard College. In her report Miss Weed sets out with precision and completeness the status of Barnard College, its incorporation in the University system, and its hopes and plans for the future. She said: "Barnard College has no separate academic existence. Educationally considered, Barnard is Columbia. Its only autonomy is administrative and financial. . . . We desire to emphasize as publicly as possible the fairness with which every effort of Barnard College has been met by the President, Trustees, and Faculty of Columbia College. It is not so well known as it should be, that Barnard College has never had to work against any opposition from the University. The Trustees of Columbia College, in granting the degree, gave first of all what has been persistently refused elsewhere—equal honors for equal work."

So it was that Barnard College was organized and started on its way. The twenty-five years of its history that are past record the devoted service to the college of a notable group

of men and women. They have served it, some on the Governing Board and some on the Faculty, with thought, with study, with painstaking attention to its business, with generous gifts, with scholarly teaching, with fine human insight into young womanhood, and with that sympathy which comes from understanding young womanhood's thoughts and feelings. These representative names among others, are enrolled forever on the list of the princely benefactors of the College: first and foremost that of Mrs. Anderson and then those of Brinckerhoff, Burgess, Carpenter, Fiske, Gibbes, Harriman, Kennedy, Moir, Ogilvie, Pulitzer and Rockefeller. In succession the Rev. Arthur Brooks and Dr. Brownell have guided with steadfast care and clear vision the deliberations of the Trustees. Of the names that appear on the first list of officers of instruction and government of Columbia College who were in charge of the classes of Barnard College, four fortunately are still found upon the University's rolls. These young teachers have in the interval become the Anthon Professor of Latin, Dr. McCrea; the senior professor of Mathematics, Dr. Fiske; the Director of the Botanical Garden, Dr. Britton; and the Provost of the University, Dr. Carpenter. Miss Ella Weed, who, though she never had the title of Dean, was in fact the first executive of the College, was followed in its administrative oversight in succession by Miss Emily James Smith, by Miss Laura Drake Gill, and latest by a fine flower of Barnard's own garden, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve. Patiently and with deep concern, each of these women in turn has aided markedly in building the structure, not made with hands, that is the true Barnard College. By their side have been, in season and out of season, the unfailing optimism, the resourceful persistence, and the single-minded devotion of the Treasurer of the College, Mr. George A. Plimpton. As was said of Queen Mary and Calais, I am quite sure that when, in the distant future, Mr. Plimpton leaves Barnard College for ever, its name will be found written on his heart. . . .

Euripides . . . held views of womankind that are today quite unorthodox, to say the least. For him a woman was a poor she-thing. "Why, then," he wrote, "need we trouble ourselves to guard the women folk? For those that are carefully tended

deceive us worse than the neglected ones." Here, surely, is material for high debate. In this University, opinion, I fancy, would be pretty unanimous in taking one side only of the question which the words of Euripides suggest. It has not been our experience that the womankind whom we have tended have failed us or the community. Rather do we feel that out of the doors of Barnard College there has gone for twenty-five years a constantly increasing stream of young women among whom were the very flower of their kind. It has been our best endeavor to teach them to see life steadily and to see it whole.

This particular twenty-five years has not been the most favorable time in all history for seeing life steadily or for seeing it whole. There have been forces and tendencies at work that have substituted mental and moral flickering and flabbiness for steadiness, and mental and moral fragmentariness for seeing anything with completeness. Nevertheless, it is only from the study of nature, of history, and of man that we can hope to draw those elements of strength, of well-balanced sagacity, and of wisdom that make it possible for us, as personal experience widens and deepens and the years pass and the shadows about us lengthen, to see life steadily and to see it whole.

Barnard College is nothing so temporary and so inutile as a mere cog in the wheel of feminist propaganda. It is a serious and solemn human undertaking which conceives itself as bearing a grave responsibility toward womanhood, toward society, and toward the University whose traditions and unconquerable vitality it shares. If the College be kept true to the spirit and aim of its founders, if it continue catholic, large-minded, sincere and scholarly, it will increase with each year in power as a builder of character and a shaper of intelligence in that womanhood which is at once the glory and the hope of our civilization.

DEAN GILDERSLEEVE introduced Mr. Plimpton as one of the original trustees to whom the charter of Barnard College was granted, who for twenty-two years has occupied his present

responsible and laborious position as our treasurer, and one for whose constant labor, personal interest and great achievements we hold in affectionate gratitude.

MR. PLIMPTON: My task this afternoon is comparatively simple, even though it is conceded that a treasurer's report is usually the least interesting part of exercises of this sort, but we are not so far along in the history of Barnard College but that we are glad to study its beginnings, to know how the start of this institution differed from that of hundreds of others. I think we can safely say that our college began its life as no other college for women, and I might almost say, no other college for men, ever did begin.

In the early eighties most of the other parts of the country provided for the higher education of women. Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, were accomplished institutions. New York City gave her girls everything else but a chance for a college training. In 1883, 1,400 citizens of New York, both men and women, petitioned Columbia University to allow some of its privileges to be enjoyed by women. To this petition Columbia responded that she could furnish no instruction to the girls, but that she could arrange for the examination of young women who satisfied her that they were able to present themselves as candidates for a degree; but the necessary instruction was so difficult to obtain that only a few girls offered themselves for the Columbia examinations. One of the first who availed herself of the opportunity was Miss Annie Nathan, and she felt strongly the inefficacy of this arrangement and set herself to improve the condition. Her letter to the *Nation* calling upon New York to provide for the higher education of women attracted widespread attention. But the practical problem of our college remained unsolved. No person of wealth came forward to espouse the cause and give the enterprise financial backing. Finally, in 1889, fifty-four people promised to give annually one hundred dollars each for four years toward the experiment of conducting a college for women. Barnard College started as an independent corporation, but Columbia University agreed to guarantee the help of her instruction and join her faculty with her own, and

to grant a Columbia degree to Barnard students who should pass her examinations, although Columbia assumed no financial obligation by this action. The college leased an old fashioned brown stone house, 23 feet wide, at 343 Madison Avenue, and opened in 1889 with thirty-six students, and Miss Ella Weed as acting Dean. At the end of the fourth year, our total assets consisted of seven bonds of one thousand dollars each. Our liabilities amounted to \$16,000, and there was the prospect the next year of a deficit of \$30,000. This condition certainly gave some warrant for the belief that New York cared little for the education of its women, and that the experiment was likely to be a failure. At this juncture Miss Weed secured an interview with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. After sizing up the situation, Mr. Morgan gave his check for \$5,000. This was in May, 1893. Some people wondered at a man of Mr. Morgan's financial sagacity presenting so large a sum to an institution on the verge of bankruptcy, and it was even suspected that Miss Weed must have obtained this money under false pretenses. Nobody can now appreciate what that \$5,000 meant to the trustees, and, I might say, to the newly elected treasurer, your humble servant. I had just succeeded Mr. Jacob H. Schiff. That money enabled the College to close its fourth year free from debt. More important still, it gave us courage to work. A year before, Mr. Frederick Wait, subsequently a trustee, for many years the honored Clerk of the Board, secured from Mrs. Van Wyck Brinckerhoff a pledge of a hundred thousand dollars to be used for a building. This was on condition, however, that within four years the College should lease or purchase land within one thousand feet of the new buildings of Columbia. Now, with new hope, the College started to raise the funds for this land. Subscription cards were printed, personal calls made, letters written, and many people heard for the first time of Barnard College. One of the first gifts came from Mrs. James J. Goodwin, who contributed ten thousand dollars. The popular subscription included sums running all the way from twenty-five dollars to ten thousand dollars, and, in the time prescribed, we raised one hundred thousand dollars and purchased a block of land extending from 119th Street to 120th

Street between Broadway and Claremont Avenue. That same year, 1896, brought other generous gifts to the College. Mrs. Anderson presented Milbank Hall. On October 24, 1896, the cornerstone of Milbank Hall and the cornerstone of Brinckerhoff Hall were laid. The next Spring, 1897, Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske presented Fiske Hall, which was intended first as a dormitory, but subsequently used as a science hall.

The next notable event in the financial history of the College occurred when Mr. John D. Rockefeller offered to present us with two hundred thousand dollars—later he made this two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—if we would raise an equal amount by January 1, 1902. Again we entered upon a strenuous campaign, and again we won the victory. Then in March, 1903, to the surprise and gratification of all who were interested in the education of women, Mrs. Anderson, who had already given us Milbank Hall, presented us with nearly three acres of land, running from 116th Street to 119th Street between Broadway and Claremont Avenue, which cost one million dollars. This is known as Milbank Quadrangle. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of this magnificent gift. Had it not been for the liberality of Mrs. Anderson, the growth of the College must have been greatly impeded. It was largely through the instrumentality of Mrs. Anderson also that Brooks Hall, the college dormitory, was built and furnished at an outlay of nearly three hundred thousand dollars. This was in 1906.

Just here, I cannot resist paying a tribute to one whose name I am not permitted to mention. So vitally interested in the education of women is this good friend that from this one source we have received over four hundred and forty thousand dollars. One who is now gone, I must also name—for while he was living, he would not allow his generosity to be known—whose liberality to Barnard was equalled only by his liberality to Columbia. And I wish also to refer to the great debt which the women of New York owe to one whom we had hoped would be here today, and who would talk to us, who early espoused the cause of the higher education of women and persistently talked for it, worked for it, and supported the treasury of the College as no one else could or had. I refer to Joseph H. Choate.

I wish I might mention by name all the noble men and women who have rallied to the support of Barnard College at the various crises in her history. Many of them are recorded in our list of founders, and there are many others who have given generously of their time and their money. I wish to say a word here, not only as Treasurer, for I know I voice the feeling of the Trustees also, just a word of appreciation of the loyal and valuable services of our Bursar, who has served the College faithfully for twenty-four years.

Barnard College owes much to the interest and thoughtfulness of those who have remembered her in their wills. Miss Emily O. Gibbes of Newport left us more than three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; the late Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; Mrs. Daniel M. Burgess, seventy-five thousand dollars; and John S. Kennedy and Joseph Pulitzer, the former fifty thousand dollars and the latter one hundred and ten thousand dollars. From various other estates we have received over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Now, at the close of twenty-five years we find that our student body has grown from thirty-six to eight hundred and sixty-nine. At the present time, we have buildings valued at \$792,000, equipment amounting to \$69,000, land valued at \$1,165,000, and trust funds, \$1,419,000. In other words, our total assets are nearly three million and a half dollars. It would seem as though this vast sum ought to be sufficient for the needs of Barnard College, but those of us who are familiar with the cost of maintaining such an institution know that this is not the case. We pay our professors, our instructors and other officers moderate salaries; in fact, I consider them quite inadequate. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the expense of running Barnard College is such that our income from all available sources lacks at least \$25,000 a year of meeting necessary payments. It was in view of this need that the quarter century fund was started. We had hoped to celebrate this anniversary by announcing the completion of a million dollar endowment fund, and also the founding of the long needed students building. I cannot do this, but I can state that, through the generosity of many friends, we have secured for this quarter century fund con-

tributions amounting to \$667,317.31, of this amount \$280,031.31 has been paid in. The balance is promised on condition that the entire million dollars is raised and the college free from debt by June 15, 1915.

Again, I wish I could thank personally every man and every woman who has contributed toward this amount. I must mention the loyal response of the alumnae association, whose payments and pledges amount to more than \$35,000.

The Aumnae and Undergraduates will be especially glad to hear that at their last meeting the Trustees voted to erect a students' building. This is to consist of five buildings, partially separate, but under one roof, and their approximate cost is estimated as follows: Gymnasium, \$132,000; Swimming Pool, \$90,000; Library, \$75,000; Refectory and Kitchen \$125,000: Students' Rooms for Rest, Study and Recreation, \$100,000.

While the necessary funds are not in sight, the Trustees feel that the exigencies of the situation require that the erection of this Students' Building be undertaken at once. With an enrollment of nine hundred students and accommodations for only five hundred, we feel that we should be false to our trust were we to postpone longer making adequate provision for the health and comfort of our students.

The citizens of New York have never failed in generosity towards a worthy cause. We are confident therefore that, when they are needed, the payments for the Students' Building will be provided.

This is our report of our twenty-five years of stewardship of Barnard College.

DEAN GILDERSLEEVE: The women's colleges of this country have always been united by close bonds of friendship and mutual helpfulness. As the representative of our sister institutions, it gives me great pleasure to present this afternoon the distinguished head of Mount Holyoke, President Woolley, who has chosen for the title of her talk the text "A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid."

PRESIDENT WOOLLEY: It is perhaps not strange that this saying should ring in my ears as peculiarly appropriate to this College. Those of us who come from without are always impressed by the significance of the location, a significance for the city as well as for the institution. New York is fortunate in having its heights crowned by schools, schools of liberal arts, and of education, schools technical and theological. It is in a sense, a modern Athens, with a modern acropolis and who shall say that the modern acropolis will not play as large and significant a part in this great city of the new world as did the ancient acropolis in the famous city of the old world.

But it is of one College that we are thinking today, of its contribution during the last twenty-five years, of its possibilities during the quarter century that lies before it. A college for women in the greatest city of the world's greatest democracy It is little wonder that our imaginations are taken captive.

The question which the present college for women must answer is quite different from that of fifty, even of twenty-five years ago. The old time question was: "What can the woman's college do for the woman?" The new phrasing is "What can the woman's college do for the community?" In other words, what is the service which it can render in the training of its students? It would be very easy to spend the few moments which I have, and many more, in emphasizing what Barnard College is doing for this community through its undergraduate body, but, if I am not mistaken we should dwell rather on what it is doing for the community through the preparation of its undergraduates for the life into which they are going to enter. It is possible that there are some in my audience who would think it easier to answer the question: "What is Barnard doing for the community in the training which it is giving to its students," if this were a vocational or a technical school, because it is always easier to answer that question when the thing that is before us is the tangible, that which we see with our eyes and handle with our hands. But, after all, a question much larger than the preparation of the girl or boy for his or her specific work, is

the question of the preparation of the human being for his or her life in the broadest and highest sense.

I am going back to so old-fashioned an authority as Emerson for the statement of my first reason for thinking that Barnard has rendered and is rendering a great public service. "Culture opens the sense of beauty," said our New England seer, many years ago. The opening of the sense of beauty is not a slight gift to a community. Too many of our amusements, too much of our, so-called, literature, our dress, our manner of speech, our conduct, even our conception of life itself, of what constitutes success, are tawdry, lacking the sense of real beauty. "We live in an atmosphere of sweetness and light," writes the English author of "The Greek Genius," speaking for the cultivated man. "We are all lovers of beauty now. Only there is this weakness about our love. It is little more than a feeling for isolated bits and fragments of beauty. It is narrow and local. We watch the local builder providing angular tenements for our poorer neighbors, we are content to read books cheaply bound and badly printed, we study the newspapers without a qualm at the style of their articles. We have what I may call a picture-gallery sense of beauty; a sense that can be turned on and off like a tap. In fact we have (and considering the circumstances of our lives are happy to have) a beauty nerve which is sensitive only when we want it to be so. Now the Greeks were different. Their sense of beauty ran through their whole life, and like a ferment transformed it."

Such a sense of beauty, running through the whole life and like a ferment transforming it, is not a selfish thing, stamping its happy possessor with the hall-mark of culture but of no practical value to the community. It is an inspiration in all lines of social betterment, of civic welfare, its interest in making a "city beautiful" includes the lower East Side as well as the east side adjacent to Fifth Avenue and Central Park, it applies its standard to the moving picture show as well as to the Metropolitan Museum; above all, it realizes that beauty has to do with the conduct of life as well as the architectural effects and art exhibits. Such a conception of culture awakens the social conscience, breaks down the caste system, is always

on the alert for opportunities to make the world a better and more beautiful place in which to live.

We hardly need the reminder that this "heightened power of beauty in the Greek" was something more than aesthetic—that it entered into the realm of the moral. Is there any reason why we should yield to the Greek monopoly of that thought? "All high beauty has a moral element in it," says Emerson. Why should it not seem as true to the citizen of New York as to the citizen of Athens, that temperance, the punishment of vice, frankness, wisdom and the readiness to listen to wisdom, are not only "good" but also "beautiful?" To help in the transmutation of this ideal into the actual life of a great city is a part of the inspiring task set before this College. And may I go further and say that, even beyond the Greek, the Hebrew and the Christian set their stamp upon the beauty which is true culture. I often think that, if we had nothing of the Bible except that wonderful verse in the 90th Psalm, we should still be rich—"And let the beauty of the Lord, our God, be upon us; and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us, yea, the work of our hands, establish Thou it."

There are fashions in education as in other phases of life and if I am not mistaken, "culture" and "intellectual discipline" have been somewhat out of favor during these last years of emphasis upon education as a preparation for life, with "life" defined as synonymous with vocation. Having risked the contention that culture does not unfit for life, it may be safe to go a step further and contend that intellectual discipline also is one way of preparing the student for living. Barnard has never sympathized with the old countryman, talking not long ago about equal suffrage, who said conclusively and finally, "Well, women looks all right, but they can't think." And part of her great gift to the community and the world has been the gift of intellectual discipline which you have had and are having today in her class rooms.

"It seems as if heroes had done almost all for the world that they can do; and not much more can come until common men and women awake and take their common tasks. I believe the common man's task is the hardest"—says Phillips Brooks. The task of the common every day men and women,

the rank and file to which most of us belong, that is the challenge which democracy must meet, is the responsibility which is put upon the shoulders not only of the colleges for men but also of the colleges for women. The walls of the women's sphere have expanded tremendously in the quarter century since this College first saw the light. It is still home-centric and always will be for the true woman, but it has a *circumference* as well as a *centre*. "Who can set a limit to the influence of a human being," says Emerson. Who dares set that limit for another? To those of us who are often in this wonderful city, but to whom because we come and go, the life can never seem a common-place, the resistless tide of humanity and of human interest impressive often to the point of being appalling, the circumference of a woman's sphere today is clearly community wide.

Not many weeks ago, the President of your University said something like this—it is very dangerous to quote a man when he is sitting right on the platform, but at least this is what the papers said, and of course I have absolute confidence in that authority—he said "When the sun went down on the world on July 31, 1914, it descended upon a world on which it was destined never to rise again." A new world, a "world with new possibilities and new responsibilities" is before us, new possibilities and new responsibilities for women as well as for men. There is today not only *room* for the men and women of force, there is a demand for them as never before. To prepare for life, is something more than preparing for a particular "job"—. Every clear sighted instructor in our colleges and universities realizes that the most difficult problem set before him is to teach his students not only how to acquire knowledge but also how to see straight, think clearly, around and through a question, and having learned to think, give the results of that thinking in disinterested service.

A week or two ago a woman who had passed her ninety-seventh birthday closed her eyes on this life, a Mrs. Avery, who had a part in many great movements in the last century. A few years ago she said to me in Chicago, "Oh, how I should love to live through this twentieth century and how I envy you younger women who have that chance, at least in part."

And then, with a shadow crossing her face, she added, "But, oh, a century of such problems to be solved." And I have wondered, during these tragic months of 1914 in which much has gone out of the human race that it may take a century to restore, I have wondered what her words would have been about the new problems which the women of this age must meet and help solve. There is no gift which Barnard can give to the community greater than the gift of intellectual discipline and the consecration of this body of students to the solving of problems, crowding upon the world today so tragically thick and fast. An article written not long ago by a woman closes in this way. "Education should aim at enabling each man to say, 'My mind to me a kingdom is' in order that when he has learned to give that mind to the service of mankind he may have something that is worth giving." That is a great gift to the community and the world. We all owe a debt to Barnard because she is giving it so lavishly and so well through you.

Not long ago a scientist died of whom a writer said, "The world is greatly enriched by what his genius accomplished. The world is grateful that he lived and for what he did." I thought at the time that it was a wonderful thing to live a life which would call forth a eulogy like that. I should like to borrow those words, transpose them and for the women's colleges of America and the cause of womanhood throughout the world say that we all feel that the world is greatly enriched by what the genius of this institution is accomplishing, are grateful that it lives and for what it does.

DEAN GILDERSLEEVE: Barnard College has never aimed at a cloistered and academic seclusion from the world. We seek to emphasize our close relation with the community, our hope of service to the city in which we work. We are especially glad, therefore, to welcome here a representative of what is best and highest in the public life of today—an honored servant of New York, bound by close ties to Barnard, the President of our Board of Aldermen, George McAneny.

HON. GEORGE MCANENY: Dean Gildersleeve, Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel some hesitation in following a series of

addresses like these with a talk that I am bound to believe will classify very readily as informal, but I am glad indeed to have even a brief word in the proceedings of a day like this. I am glad to be able to bring to you, as I do, the congratulations of the government of the City of New York upon the twenty-five years of Barnard's history, years that have stood not merely for the development of the great college, but for constant contribution to the life and the work and the growth of the city itself. If I were to take a text for my very few words, I would promptly take it from President Woolley and the query "What can Barnard do to serve the community, what does it do?" Your classes are going out and coming into the life of this town and of other towns at a time when the relationship between the city government and the people is constantly growing more active, more interested, more full of opportunity, to all of you. We are passing through strange times in the rapidity of these changes. We have come even to the understanding that the government of our city is a matter of business and of social organization rather than of politics, in the accustomed sense of the use of that term. We have come to the belief that it is a wise thing to plan out our cities, to chart them, to prepare for the growth of the future physically as well as in every other sense, and not let things grow topsy turvy. We have come to a better appreciation of the duty of the community in its own social service to its own people. Its duty to maintain those departments that look after the delinquents and the dependent side of our population in a better and more humane fashion, the departments that stand for the development of better living and working conditions among the people, for better conditions of preventive ill-health work, better opportunities for recreation that can be given to the mass of people throughout the community. All of those things are moving along, I can assure you, in lively fashion, and particularly so in New York City. As to the part of women in all this, we have of course seen it at every hand, and we are grateful for it every day.

Katherine Davis, for instance, who is now our Commissioner of Correction, is not merely heading a department, but is

solving for us great and complex problems that have bothered the City for many years. Under her direction we are getting to the point where we no longer merely punish or even correct in the technical sense those who are sent to our institutions, but where the wrecks of those who are falling apart are really made over and restored to citizenship. We find Dr. Davis tearing down the old barracks called a Reformatory on Hart Island and taking several hundreds of boys up to a farm in Orange County where the City is spending yearly a half million dollars in giving a new ideal institution for the correcting of those boys. And Dr. Davis has been most insistent; she has been at those of us who control the finances constantly and we have given her what she asked, and we are delighted that she has it.

One great development in the Health Department is what we call the Bureau of Child Hygiene, a bureau upon which our people are spending six hundred thousand dollars a year. The duty of that bureau is to take its part in the system of preventive work so that the children in the schools, the babies in the congested districts, those who would fall at many a point if they were not taken at the right moment and placed in the right institution, may be properly treated. Dr. Josephine Baker is the head of that institution and the wonders that Dr. Baker has wrought will go into the history of this town. This work under her direction is saving the lives of many thousands of little children in every way.

If we turn to our school system, you find women in the high places everywhere, women in those positions that hold decision and power. We are actually using our school properties now for the broader social purposes of the town, and because we think it wise not to close them, at four o'clock, but to open their doors, open the doors of the school buildings for hundreds of purposes and keep them open at every hour of the day and evening, we are told that we are going a little too far in the matter of fads and fancies. That is told us by some of our more impatient taxpayers who think that they scent in a programme of this kind a purpose to spend more of their money. As a matter of fact we are not spending more money for things of this kind; we are getting a great deal

more use out of our plant than we did before, and a great deal more return for the moneys that we had spent. The Board of Education is now aided in its work by Mr. Wirt, whose ideals are attracting the attention of the country, and who is already converting many of our schools of the old type into those of the new ideal.

We are trying to make the city more and more up to date. We can see an infinitely greater New York only a few years ahead. We know that it will be greater still if its attractions are kept right and its men and women are kept actively employed in its service. I emphasize these matters merely because the government of the city represents the tone and the purpose of the community so much and is engaged and required to carry out the will of the people of the City. After your college came the college settlement, and in the wake of the college settlement came a chain of similar institutions devoted to settlement service all over the City.

Women in any profession, in any of the trades, in any of the walks of life that make up our citizenship, you will find have an equal part, an equal opportunity to serve the town either through its government or through these various branches of social service. How much of the future will depend upon this I need not suggest. You know that it will be very great. Let me assure you however that those who are studying municipal and social problems are confident that solutions will be much more readily reached and that the better times will be brought immeasurably nearer because of Barnard College, and because through the Barnard students the women of our city and of other cities are being brought into the life of the city. Barnard is one of the best and the finest and the sanest institutions that we have in the City of New York. We are proud of it, we are grateful to all of those who have made its greatness and made its present wonderful position. I confess to an even greater pride as I heard the names read of those citizens, mostly women, who have given so generously to Barnard. Their names, whether inscribed in your records or not, will be remembered for many years to come, and always with gratitude. And I think, too, as I view this group of buildings that make your home and your college and read

the names of Brinckerhoff and of Anderson and of Fiske and Milbank, that I want to see the time when there will be many more bearing other names, and I know that that time will come. Can there be greater opportunity for service of men or women, and particularly women, who can do these great things, than in sending Barnard higher and higher in its career in the cause of the education of women? I think not. Let us appeal, nevertheless, not only in the name of your cause, but in the name of the City itself, for more and more for Barnard. I hope that your day in June, Mr. Plimpton, will not pass in vain; I can hardly believe that it will. Once more, I congratulate you all upon all that this day signifies, and I trust that this is but the first indeed of many a quarter century of Barnard's wonderful service in the community."

Following the singing of "Fair Barnard" by the entire audience, the exercises were closed by a benediction by the Rev. Francis Brown, President of Union Theological Seminary. The Faculty, undergraduates and guests filed back to Barnard. Although it was not on the program, there was singing and cheering in Milbank quadrangle before the undergraduates entered the buildings to help entertain Barnard's guests who had come to help in the celebration.

CELEBRATION BANQUET

The scene at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Thursday, April 29, was one well calculated to make Barnard alumnae feel proud. Between five and six hundred people were there, including members of the faculty of Barnard and Columbia, guests from other colleges, and men and women distinguished in the intellectual and artistic life of the country. Lastly there was a large nucleus of Barnard graduates and undergraduates eager to participate in this gala occasion.

After an excellent dinner the guests were treated to speeches by women representing the various fields of women's endeavor and achievement. Dean Gildersleeve presided. In celebrating

the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Barnard she said, "We have felt that it would be of interest to catch a glimpse of a few of the women who have achieved distinction in some of the many fields of work in which women engage to-day." After listening to these women, the audience felt that the speeches had been most happy and that the women themselves were an inspiration and example to all Barnard graduates.

The first speaker to be introduced was one who "keeps the essay a forceful and distinguished literary form to-day—Miss Agnes Repplier." Miss Repplier spoke of the countless number of women writers to-day and illustrated the comparative newness of the situation by relating an incident from the memoirs of "Monk" Lewis. His mother, an exceedingly clever woman, wrote a novel, but her son, although the author of several himself, was alarmed at the idea of his mother's rushing into print and implored her not to do it. "A woman has no business to be a public character. What she gains in notoriety she loses in delicacy. I have always felt a female author to be a half man." Needless to say Mrs. Lewis suppressed the novel.

The next speaker introduced was Mrs. August Belmont (Eleanor Robson), who commented on the fact that the production of a play develops community spirit, a knowledge of literature, of human nature, and of how to do things. Thus it is in the widest sense educational. In closing Mrs. Belmont said that she did not follow very closely the widening field of women's work but that the dramatic profession is to-day the only one where women are the equals of men artistically and financially and occasionally even surpass them.

Miss Cecilia Beaux spoke on the woman in art and said that there should be no such thing as sex in art. There is no reason at present why what women can produce should not be accepted on its own ground. Mme. Sembrich, who followed, spoke of the part college women have played in the development of taste in every art, and said she was proud to be a co-worker with them in the struggle for the appreciation of classical music.

"The great benefit bestowed upon women by the opening of colleges for them was the stimulus to use our minds to the

highest degree our equipment allowed us to use them." This was Mrs. Henry Wise Miller's message. Prof. Calkins of Wellesley described the qualities needed by the investigator in the realm of scholarship and told of the opportunities offered for research by Barnard because she is part of Columbia University. Dr. Josephine Baker, head of the Bureau of Child Hygiene in the New York Department of Health, spoke of the vast advances in medicine made by women since the days of the first woman graduated in medicine in the United States—Elizabeth Blackwell. Prof. Nutting of Teachers College told of the field for women in nursing.

Then followed two speakers well known to Barnard alumnae—Mrs. George Haven Putnam and Miss Laura D. Gill. Mrs. Putnam told of the demands made upon the colleges by vocational training and hoped that Barnard would keep free in the future as in the past from assuming that the college curriculum should be directed toward increasing one's earning capacity. Miss Gill spoke of the six different administrations of Barnard and expressed the hope that Dean Gildersleeve would preside at the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Barnard.

Miss Freda Kirchwey represented the undergraduates and emphasized the necessity of the modern college's relating itself to life so as to reach the new college spirit. Mrs. Pollitzer, president of the Associate Alumnae, closed the speechmaking for the evening. She told of the wonderful growth of Barnard from a brownstone house at 343 Madison Avenue to the present spacious halls and from an entering class of fourteen to an alumnae body of nearly fourteen hundred. She expressed the hope that the community felt justified in its support of Barnard by the usefulness of the graduates as citizens to-day. In closing she presented a silver loving cup to Mr. Plimpton, the treasurer of Barnard who has toiled so long to supply her needs, inscribed with a sentence in Greek selected by Prof. Perry, "O Treasurer, thou didst open for us the storehouse of knowledge. . . . and, therefore, we bring thee an excellent thank offering, all eager to thank thee for our rearing."

The banquet was brought to a close by Miss Gildersleeve—"With a greeting sent across the years in spirit to our fiftieth celebration, I declare this meeting adjourned."



GREEK GAMES

(From the Barnard Bulletin)

Greek Games were in the air at Barnard, bringing a thrill to every heart. Juniors and Seniors in the procession reminisced in excited tones, and the alumnae who were lucky enough to get tickets tried frantically to rake up some acquaintance in the lower classes.

At three o'clock on Friday, April 30, the academic procession marched into the already crowded "gym," where tier on tier of guests waited impatiently for the games to begin. There

was a preliminary bout of songs between the Juniors and Seniors and then more waiting.

The back drop and columns with the tan side curtains looked less regal than the effect with the blue curtains last year, but made even a lovelier background. There was the distant sound of music, and then the flower girls of 1918 appeared through the columns, and danced about the altar erected to Apollo and Artemis, dropping flowers from their baskets. They were dressed in white, little appealing figures, and strewed flowers before the procession which followed. Behind came the chorus in white robes stenciled with blue, and the rest of the class in robes of white with tunics of blue and terra cotta red. In the midst of these were the athletes in tunics of orange stenciled with blue. The colors were daring, but harmonious and effective, and the march was carefully planned. The music, composed by Florence Barber, '18, was Greek in character and kept up the spirit of the procession. The class sat down amid enthusiastic applause. 1917's procession wound in from the side door of the gymnasium to the strains of Schubert's Fifth Symphony, which seemed a little difficult for the girls to sing. Their effect was less dashing, but more quietly artistic in robes of white, with capes of violet and yellow, which became darker toward the end of the procession, while the terra cotta capes of the athletes made a good contrast. Into the shrine of the temple came special worshippers, clad in white and orange, and carrying lilac sprays, and they sang and were answered by the procession. It was very lovely.

The effect of the entrance was much heightened by the fact that the girls had their feet bare, which was far more natural and Greek and beautiful than the poorly dyed or glaring white makeshifts of stockings that were formerly customary. In the award of points for the entrance, 1917 was awarded 11 points; 1918, 6 points.

The entrance of the priestesses, Elsie Oakley, '17, and Hildgarde Diechmann, '18, was very beautiful. They were dressed in pure white, and as the classes rose to do honor to them the old Greek religion and spirit of beauty seemed almost to live again as the Greek invocation, chanted by Elsie Oakley, '17, echoed through the gymnasium.

A new feature of the games was the challenge and reply of the sophomore and freshman heralds, Ruth Wheeler and Ruth Ford.

The contest in chorus and dance followed. Both dances were full of action and spirit. 1918 girls in robes of dark violet danced in rhythmic cadence, symbolizing the Pleiades. Into their midst raced Eos, a flash of light in her yellow chiton, pursued by the dark and grim Orion. After Orion had been driven away by the Pleiades, and they in turn, by the yellow Dawn Maidens, there was a dance of ecstasy, in which orange shafts of sunlight joined. The music, written by Florence Barber, although not especially well sung, added greatly to the spirit of the dance.

The sophomore chorus robed in white and violet then took their places. The sophomore dancers appeared and held the crowd in awe. The nymphs were dressed in a wonderful shade of gray green, and danced with exquisite grace. Then the wild huntresses appeared in terra cotta red, and flung themselves into the spirit of the dance as the clash of cymbals urged them on. 1917's music was more varied than the Freshmen's, but did not sound as Greek. Sometimes it seemed almost like popular music. The final awards for the dance and chorus were 1917—13½, 1918—9½ points.

The contest in lyrics was next held. The first prize of 10 points for the serious lyric went to Katherine Harrower, 1917, for a lyric that seemed full of love and sympathy for the Greek spirit, and also was very well written, some of the words and phrases being particularly happily chosen. The second prize was awarded to Hildegard Diechmann, '18, for a lyric that was especially full of music, the meter being very well varied and most tuneful. Marion Washburn, 1918, won eight points for her comic lyric, which out-Rousseaued Rousseau as a plea for naturalness. Some of the phrases were cleverly turned. Cornelia Geer's comic lyric, though more boisterous, was rather lacking in originality. It seems somehow as though the comic lyrics were hardly in the spirit of the rest of Greek games, and, if there could be announcements at this point to break the strain, it might be as advisable to omit the decidedly 20th century comic lyrics.

By this time the score was 1917—34½, 1918—28½. Excitement ran high. The Greek cheering, which had first heightened the effect, had given place to “Roar Lion Roar,” and Rosemary Lawrence was prancing about and gesticulating, dragging the most possible noise out of the sophomores. The juniors and seniors lent their voices to the uproar as the hurdles were put up, and there was a grim silence as the trial round started. The hurdling was glorious, better than ever, it seemed, and so beautiful that even the most stolid among the spectators felt their breath come faster. It seemed almost as if the dancers were ungraceful compared to these light-footed Amazons. Harriet Van Nostrand, '18, took first place, but it seemed as if all were almost equally good.

The discus hurling was very accurate and powerful, Dorothy Bauer, '17, securing first place.

The running leap was a new event and justified itself in the interest of the spectators. Dorothy Keck, '18, made the greatest leap, and added five points to the total of the freshmen. Enthusiasm and excitement doubled and redoubled.

And then came the torch race. It looked like a walk-over for the freshmen, but the sophomore torch was crippled, and when the race was run over the sophomores won. But the freshmen were mighty good sports about it all the same.

They they see-sawed up another five points, 1917 winning the hoop rolling and 1918 the relay.

The chariot race was very good looking, as the girls in even step with heads high and knees going up and down, up and down, went proudly around the ring. Although the last round went to the sophs the freshmen had won the one that counted and added another five to their tally.

The re-run torch race was the last event, and it was a disappointment to the freshmen, for the score totalled 1917—57½, 1918—52½.

Everybody was proud and satisfied, and as the classes and guests poured onto the floor, there was a general rejoicing, and shouting, and singing, and people being carried around on willing shoulders, and general congratulations. Greek Games had been moved up so as to be in the celebration and had showed that they were worth it. They were the best Greek Games ever held.

FIELD DAY

In spite of assurances from some of our more pessimistic friends that it was perfectly impossible to have Field Day this year on account of the celebrations and final examinations, Saturday afternoon found our athletes just as good and just as enthusiastic as usual. The weather was perfect, and there was a large crowd of spectators to cheer the contestants on to victory.

At the exercises in the Theatre there were comparatively few "capped and gowned" undergraduates, but a great many athletes. This remarkable fact was due to an innovation which we most heartily commend—that of giving out the numerals and B's at the exercises, instead of after Field Day. The Dean told us about the gift of Milbank Quadrangle to the College twelve years ago, and about the new students' building which is soon to be erected.

After the events the classes assembled on the campus to hear the final score and to watch the victorious athletes receive their medals. The final number of points awarded to each class was as follows:

1915, $37\frac{1}{2}$; 1916, $34\frac{1}{2}$; 1917, $44\frac{1}{2}$; 1918, $21\frac{1}{2}$.

Again this year 1917 was victorious, and in the absence of their President, the Field Day banner was given to A. Pollitzer, the Vice-President. Truly, Saturday was a great day for the "Odd-Fellows," and all the more so as the gold medal for the highest number of individual points went to M. Hillas, '15.

1915 ALUMNAE ELECTIONS

President	Eleanore Louria
Vice-President	Sarah Butler
Secretary	Ray Levi
Treasurer	Elizabeth Palmer

THE COMMENCEMENT REUNION

Commencement increased the number of Barnard's alumnae—and we hope that of the Associate Alumnae—by 142. May 1915 continue its active work for Barnard!

The luncheon at Brooks Hall which the Trustees so kindly provide was, as usual, well attended. Most of the girls stayed for the class reunions and other festivities.

The Alumnae Costume Parade, though smaller than usual, was just as successful. 1904 surely deserved a medal if not for its "Suggestions for the Commencement Procession," certainly for its sporting spirit; not only were its predecessors including 1903, too antiquated to march but 1905 and 1906 and 1907 and 1909 were all too fossilized.

The judges, Dean Gildersleeve, Mrs. Liggett and Miss Weeks, awarded the banner to 1911 which appeared as an Indian tribe, mounted warriors, walking squaws, papooses and all. 1912 as "It Pays to Advertise"; 1910 on a Jitney Joy Ride; 1914 as an Illustrated Alumnae Register; and 1915 as Children all received Honorable Mention and the applause of the many bystanders.

Most of the Classes had suppers at Barnard,—and wonderful suppers Mrs. Jameson provides. Later some of the younger ones had "stunts" in the Theatre. These afforded a satisfactory and definite conclusion to the day's activities and we very much hope that "stunts" of some sort will become a regular part of the festivities.

PHI BETA KAPPA

This is the proudest year in the history of the Barnard Section, for one of our members, Dean Gildersleeve, delivered the Chapter Oration, the first woman to be so honored. She spoke on "Some Guides for Feminine Energies" and took occasion to point out how much such investigations as that conducted by the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations open up new fields, spread the information, and enable women to prepare themselves with the necessary equipment.

The Phi Beta Kappa officers are: president, Marion E. Latham; vice-president, Emilie J. Hutchinson; secretary, Harriet Seibert; treasurer, Elsa S. Mehler.

The newly elected members of Phi Beta Kappa are: Beulah E. Amidon, Edna F. Astruck, Alice M. Brett, Sarah S. Butler, Sadie Engel, Rhoda Erskine, Thora M. Fernström, Dorette

Fezandié, Clara L. Froelich, Ruth Graae, Edna M. Henry, Irene Hickok, Emily G. Lambert, Olga Marx, Clara W. Mayer, Margaret N. Meyer, Elizabeth Palmer, Margaret Politzer, Lillian Soskin, Elise Tobin.

SOCIALIST CLUB

The Socialist Club of Barnard is now open to Alumnae.

Its object is not to convert, but to enlighten.

If you know anything about Socialism, we want you to help us; if you know nothing about Socialism we want to help you.

Informal discussion will be held once a week, and open mass meeting every month.

Some of the speakers will be:

Profs. Montague, Mussey, Robinson; Messrs. Lippmann, Spargo, Hillquit, Russell, Hunter, Walling, and Mrs. Moskowitz, Miss Poyntz, Miss Kirchwey.

If you are interested send your name and address to:

ELEANOR PARKER,
348 West 23rd Street,
New York City.

COMMENCEMENT HONORS

The Barnard College fellowship for graduate study, carrying an annual value of \$600—Irene Hickok of Brooklyn.

The graduate scholarship, carrying an annual value of \$300—Lillian Soskin of New York City.

The Chi Omega prize of \$25 for the best essay in economics or social science—Fannie Mina Rees of New York City.

The Jenny A. Gerard gold medal for student most proficient in American colonial history—Mary Edna Lonigan of Brooklyn.

The Herrman prize of \$50 to the most proficient undergraduate student of botany—Frances Siegel of New York City.

The Kohn prize of \$50 to senior who has pursued study of mathematics continuously during college course—Clara Lillian Froelich of Brooklyn.

The Speranza prize of \$50 for excellence in Italian—Helen Rose Lachmann of New York City.

The Von Wahl prize of \$100, divided between Eleanore Grace Louria of Brooklyn and Louise Walker of New York City.

DEPARTMENTAL HONORS

Departmental honors went to the following students at Barnard:

Chemistry—Elise Tobin, third year honors; Economics—Beulah Elizabeth Amidon, first year honors; Thora Marie Fernstrom, first year honors; Lillian Soskin, first year honors; English—Emily Gordon Lambert, final honors; Lillian Soskin, final honors; French—Alice Marie-Louise Brett, final honors; Thora Marie Fernstrom, third year honors; German—Elsie de Valois Chesley, third year honors; Lucy Grace Cogan, final honors; Olga Marx, third year honors; Elizabeth Palmer, final honors; Mathematics—Clara Lillian Froelich, final honors; Philosophy—Clara Woollie Mayer, third year honors; Physics—Elise Tobin, third year honors; Psychology—Lucy Grace Cogan, third year honors; Zoology—Ruth Ellen Brewer, first year honors.

BARNARD ALUMNAE NOTES SINCE PUBLICATION OF REGISTER

Caroline Austin Duror, Barnard, 1914, has just been awarded the President's European Fellowship at Bryn Mawr.

MARRIAGE

Mary Nammack (1910) m. John Neville Boyle, May 11, 1915.

DEATH

Mrs. Jacob Bronfen Brenner (Martha Ornstein), 1899, died April 6, 1915.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Convention of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae is to be held in San Francisco from August 16-24, and as the Directors are very anxious that Barnard be well represented, Mrs. Pollitzer asks all alumnae who would be able to attend, to let her know, and to notify her as soon as possible so that they may receive detailed information and instructions.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. S. Pollitzer (Alice Kohn) '93, President,	51 E. 60th Street
Miss Amy Loveman '01, 1st Vice-President, Chairman of the Finance Committee,	210 W. 139th Street
Mrs. John Neville Boyle (Mary Nammack) '10, 2nd Vice-President, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee,	42 E. 29th Street
Mrs. R. W. Lawrence (Ruth Earle) '02, Secretary,	2519 Sedgwick Ave., Bronx
Miss Theodora Baldwin '00, Treasurer,	430 W. 119th Street
Mrs. C. S. Baldwin (Gratia Whithed) '95,	15 Claremont Ave.
Miss Adaline Wheelock '97,	412 W. 115th Street
Miss Clara de L. Berg '98,	45 Brighton Ave., East Orange
Miss Agnes L. Dickson '99, Chairman, Employment Committee,	52 Summit Avenue, Jersey City
Miss Elizabeth Allen '02, Barnard Representative, I. B. O.,	129 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn
Miss Clare M. Howard '03,	611 W. 111th Street
Miss Charlotte E. Morgan '04, Chairman, Publicity Committee,	1173 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn
Miss Eleanor Gay '09,	157 W. 105th Street
Mrs. A. D. McLean (Florence Wyeth) '09,	192 Morris St., Morristown
Miss Mary Polhemus '11,	Hillside Ave., Englewood
Miss Lillian Schoedler '11, Chairman Intercollegiate Athletic Committee,	249 W. 107th Street
Miss Viola Turck '13,	460 Riverside Drive

CHAIRMEN OF OTHER COMMITTEES

Membership and Statistics: Mrs. G. V. Mullan,	118 W. 183rd St., New York
Nominating: Mrs. Henry Haskell,	Barnard College
Students' Aid: Miss Mabel Parsons,	Hotel San Remo, 74th St. and Central Park West
By-Laws, Legislation and Printing: Miss Elsa S. Mehler,	322 W. 100th Street

CLASS OF 1915.

Adair, Helen	Kearney, Nebraska
*Amidon, Beulah Elizabeth	379 Seventh Ave., Fargo, N. D.
Ansorge, Fannie Rich	625 Eleventh St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Appelt, Rosalie	647 Madison Ave., New York City
Ashbrook, Kathryn	1715 Linwood Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
Asserson, Ruth	404 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Banker, Grace Derby	227 Van Houton Ave., Passaic, N. J.
Barnet, Constance Isabel	601 West 156th St., New York City
Bauhan, Linnea Henrietta	32 Armstrong Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Belknap, Almira Fredericka	618 West 114th St., New York City
Berger, Edith	90 East 21st St., Bayonne, N. J.
Bernheim, Sara Anna	129 West 79th St., New York City
*Bleet, Helen Marjorie	587 Riverside Drive, New York City
Blumenthal, Helen	333 Central Park West, New York City
Bolger, Julia Virginia	1891 Madison Ave., New York City
Borden, Marion Allen	Grantwood, N. J.
*Brett, Alice Marie-Louise	611 West 127th St., New York City
Brewer, Ruth Ellen	151 West 141st St., New York City
*Butler, Sarah Schuyler	60 Morningside Drive, New York City
Carr, Margaret Fryer	831 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chesley, Elsie de Valois	1346 Teller Ave., New York City
Clarihew, Margaret	128-28th St., Woodcliff-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Coates, Mary Isabel	228 West 72nd St., New York City
Cobb, Margaret Cameron	322 London St., Portsmouth, Va.
Cogan, Lucy Grace	81 Bridge St., Paterson, N. J.
Conklin, Agnes	559 Tenth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Conover, Mary Ethel	White House Station, N. J.
Cranch, Alice Ruth	1673-85th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Curry, Olivia Price (Mrs.)	153 West Clifford St., Providence, R. I.
*Davis, Edith Rebecca	66 East 86th St., New York City
Dean, Dorothy	Euclid Hall, 86th St. and B'way, N. Y. C.
Dearden, Edwina Mary	125 East 91st St., New York City
Doody, Marie Frances	107 West 82nd St., New York City
Earle, Dorothy	Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Engel, Sadie	524-44th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Erskine, Rhoda	609 West 115th St., New York City
Evans, Ruth Doris	512 West 122nd St., New York City
Farrell, Grace Ellen	443 West 43rd St., New York City
*Fernström, Thora Marie	665 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fezandié, Dorette	165 East 66th St., New York City
Fink, Bertha	40 De Kalb Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Fleer, Frieda	301 West Lincoln Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Fox, Katharine Neal	505 West 112th St., New York City
Fries, Catharine Carrie	9 West 82nd St., New York City
*Froelich, Clara Lillian	436 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fuller, Annie	150 Palisade Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Geraty, Mary Constance	189 S. Mountain Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Gilleaudeau, Helen Claire	Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Goldstone, Edith Helen	2 West 89th St., New York City
Graae, Ruth	24 Market St., Perth Amboy, N. J.
Gray, Mary	Hotel Beaconsfield, Brookline, Mass.
Greenbaum, Grace Rachel	2 East 94th St., New York City
Grof, Jessie	5 Acker Ave., Ossining, N. Y.
Hardwick, Edith Gertrude	662 East 32nd St., New York City
Harper, Joan	1071 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City
Harrer, Harriet May	233 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

- Hedley, Phyllis 2308 Andrews Ave., University Hgts., N. Y. C.
 Henry, Edna Mary 80 Claremont Ave., New York City
 Herzfeld, Alma Josephine 44 West 126th St., New York City
 *Hickok, Irene Cole 140 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Hillas, Marjorie, 250 Palisade Ave., West Hoboken, N. J.
 *Hochschild, Gertrude 565 West End Ave., New York City
 Horowitz, Ruth Nanette 211 West 128th St., New York City
 Howe, Lucie Wilson 29 First Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 Howell, Frances Marie 730 East 26th St., Paterson, N. J.
 Hubbard, Grace Louise 109 North 14th St., Flushing, N. Y.
 Hunley, Ethel Virginia 526 West 173rd St., New York City
 Jackson, Lillian Marguerite 505 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Jacobsen, Beatrice 182 Kearney Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.
 Jamison, Alma Charlotte 263 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Jenkins, Helen Hartley 232 Madison Ave., New York City
 Jonas, Senta 515 Cathedral Parkway, New York City
 Jones, Alice Louise 2096 Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Jordan, Anna G. 126 West 102nd St., New York City
 Journeay, Helen 144 Prospect St., Leonia, N. J.
 Kelley, Emma Cornelia Randolph, Mass.
 Kelly, Louise Frances 920 Olive St., Scranton, Pa.
 Kempton, Iva Tompkins 9 Van Cortlandt Park Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
 Kerby, Catharine Edith 439-50th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Kirchwey, Freda 800 Riverside Drive, New York City
 Kong, Anna Fo-Jin, c/o Mrs. Wong Kwong, Yangtse Iron-works, Hankow, China
 *Krause, Estelle 260 West 72nd St., New York City
 Krier, Dorothy Augusta 267 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Krinsky, Henrietta Pollak 88 Elliott Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
 Kuttner, Ann G. 501 West 113th St., New York City
 Lachmann, Helen Rose 420 West 121st St., New York City
 *Lambert, Emily Gordon 225 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 Levi, Ray Elliot 925 West End Ave., New York City
 Levinson, Elsie Freudenheim Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.
 Lichtenstein, Helena 22 Morningside Ave., New York City
 Louria, Eleanore Grace 249 Hewes St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Lubetkin, Millicent 111 East 95th St., New York City
 Lull, Sara Rowland 25 Overlook Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y.
 MacDonald, Helen 219 East 50th St., New York City
 Martin, Lois Whitney 178 East 64th St., New York City
 *Marx, Olga 108 West 77th St., New York City
 Mathison, Elizabeth 547 Broome St., New York City
 Mayer, Clara Woollie 41 East 72nd St., New York City
 Meyer, Irma Dorothy 126 West 78th St., New York City
 *Meyer, Margaret Nathan 785 Madison Ave., New York City
 Miller, Eda 684 Onderdonk Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Misch, Helen Dora 168 West 130th St., New York City
 Morgenthau, Lucy Rose 161 West 91st St., New York City
 Moses, Mildred Lee 8 East 127th St., New York City
 Murnane, Regina 274 Degraw St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Murphy, Helen Annette 25 Hamilton Terrace, N. Y. C.
 Nelson, Svea Dalton, Mass.
 Oerzen, Elsie May 1020 Woodycrest Ave., N. Y. C.
 Oppenheimer, Louise Marian 777 West End Ave., N. Y. C.
 Paddock, Anna Marguerite 145 West 72nd St., New York City
 *Palmer, Elizabeth 828 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City
 Pollitzer, Margaret 51 East 60th St., New York City
 Pulleyn, Virginia Miriam 171 West 94th St., New York City

Randolph, Mildred Fitz	76 South Tenth St., Newark, N. J.
Roome, Sarena Valentine	138 South St., Freehold, N. J.
*Rudolph, Mary Frances	Arkadelphia, Arkansas
Sayer, Florence Maryette	208 West 119th St., New York City
Sayre, Emma Bertholf	Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y.
Schechter, Amy Esther	468 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.
Schmidt, Elisabeth Maria	317 High St., West Hoboken, N. J.
Skinker, Dorothy Anne	White Post, Va.
*Soskin, Lillian	595 Beech Terrace, New York City
Stanbrough, Dorothy	306 West 103rd St., New York City
Stiles, Edith	250 West 129th St., New York City
Stobaugh, Charlotte Wilhelmine	Englewood, N. J.
Stokes, Viola Matilda	12 Vought Ave., Freehold, N. J.
Storer, Dorothea	Glen Cove, N. Y.
Terriberry, Margaret	120 West 73rd St., New York City
Tieleke, Gertrude	710 Degraw St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tobin, Elise	515 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tobin, Kate Hapgood	Sumter, South Carolina
Totten, Isabel	52 Morningside Ave., New York City
Trundle, Elizabeth Jane	Centerville, Md.
Walker, Louise	220 West 129th St., New York City
Wasserman, Estelle Phyllis	111 West 88th St., New York City
Webber, Alice Juliette	61 East 86th St., New York City
Weldon, Beulah	1 Lincoln St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Williams, Katharine	423 Neck Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wood, Natalie Francisca	Englewood Ave., Englewood, N. Y.
Wyckoff, Martha	43 Lincoln St., Glen Ridge, N. J.
Younker (Mrs.) Rose Marie Wise	166 West 87th St., N. Y. C.
Zagat, Helen	255 Fort Washington Ave., New York City

*Address unverified.

